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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

We have received through a friendly hand, a series of French Journals up to the 21st of July, from which we shall make a selection of several interesting articles that have drawn our attention as we merely glanced over the columns.

The London Times of the 24th of July, the latest English Paper in the Settlement, furnishes us with the following information.

London, July 24.—The Prince Regent held a Court yesterday, which was numerously attended. General Nightingale was introduced and invested with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath. Baron Jutt, the Saxon Minister, had the honor of an audience of his Royal Highness. The Prince Regent afterwards held a Privy Council, at which Sir Samuel Shepherd, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, was introduced and sworn in a Member, and took his seat at the board accordingly. At the close of the Council, the Recorder of London was introduced, and made his report of the convicts capitally convicted at the last Session, at Justice-hall in the Old Bailey. The Court broke up a little before 6 o'clock.

Yesterday morning the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia Matilda, left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bridgewater, at their seat in Hertfordshire.

Prince Leopold's grand party on Thursday night was attended by the Prince Regent, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of York, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Persian Ambassador and a very numerous assemblage of nobility and gentry. The decorations were splendid, the entertainment was a concert followed by a supper. The concert was given in the principal drawing-room, where one of the great objects of observation was a full-length portrait of the late Princess Charlotte.

The second payment on Omnium took place yesterday. It is now ascertained, that of the loan of 12,000,000*l.*, 7,200,000*l.* have been paid at the Bank, leaving 4,800,000*l.* for the eight instalments still remaining, which thus cannot exceed 600,000*l.* each; and half of this, it must be recollected, will be received in Exchequer bills. A petition to the Bank is said to be in circulation at the Stock Exchange, to obtain from the Directors the accommodation, usual in former loans of taking in the Omnium after the second instalment, and making for the holder all the remaining payments except the last. The party opposed to a rise in the funds appear to dread this measure, as they contend, that the Bank Directors, after the answer given on the 4th of June to the application made by Lord Liverpool, cannot with justice to the public, concede this advantage to the contractors. The Directors, on that occasion, as they would have done at the formation of any other contract of a similar nature, and especially with the alterations in the state of the currency in prospect before them, very properly refused to engage to take in the Omnium; but they did not preclude themselves as merchants from employing their capital in that or any other way that might be found secure and beneficial to the proprietors whose interests were intrusted to their management. In the present state of the money market, which was never more abundantly supplied, we believe that it is a matter of perfect indifference whether the Bank accedes to this arrangement or not, and that the withdrawing from it 300,000*l.* each month (exclusively of the exchequer-bills, which must be considered as already paid for,) cannot produce any effect on the price of stock. The funds during yesterday and the preceding day, have been comparatively steady and free from fluctuation. The settlements, both for the last account and for Omnium, are either disposed of, or carried forward to some future period; and the market gives the best evidence of improvement—that of a slow but regular advance. Omnium left off at 2*1*/₂ premium, and Consols for the account at 70*1*/₂.

Cambridge, July 22.—We have much pleasure in recording the visit to this university of Mrs. Siddons. Her journey to this place was undertaken in consequence of an invitation from the Master of Downing-college and Mrs. Frere. On Monday morning viewing Trinity-college, she was invited to the Lodge by the Bishop of Bristol where a small party of friends had the gratification of hearing her read the opening of the 4th book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and a part of the tragedy of *Macbeth*. On the following morning Mrs. Siddons visited the Public Library, and was conducted by the Librarian to the chief objects of curiosity in that collection. She afterwards sat down to a small collation of ices, fruits, &c; when the Librarian, Doctor Clarke, presented to her a large-paper copy of the Cambridge stereotype bible. Mrs. Siddons expressed herself extremely sensible of the Librarian's kind attention towards her, and at the request of some friends who were present, obligingly read the celebrated scene in *The Merchant of Venice*, where *Shylock* demands "the due and forfeit of his bond." From respect to the University, she would not seat herself at the library table, but stood during the whole recitation. In the evening, at Downing-lodge, a numerous party witnessed a bright display of her transcendent abilities in selections from *Henry VIII* and *Macbeth*. The trial scene in the former was given with prodigious effect. The intervals between the reading at Downing-lodge were enlivened by the vocal strains of the hostess. On Wednesday Mrs. Siddons was conducted, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, to Emmanuel-lodge, to view the fine gallery, which, amongst numerous portraits of eminent characters, contains that of the late Dr. Farmer, the judicious commentator upon Shakespeare, which was therefore particularly interesting to the British Melpomene.—*Cambridge Chronicle*, July 22.

Paris, July 19.—The session of our Chamber has terminated about the same time as that of yours: it will be curious to remark how, during the recess, each of our Governments will act in the midst of embarrassments arising from causes so very different.

Among you it is people without property, or at least individuals with very small property, who call for innovations, or clamour for reform, in your constitution; among us, on the other hand, it is the old aristocracy, or those who were formerly at the head of society, who against the will of the King and the text of the charter, obstinately direct their efforts towards a renewal of the past, which is impossible. Your Government is going to labour, to allay a fermentation which operates among the lower orders, and which, according to the speech from the Throne, is degenerating into conspiracies. Our inferior classes are, on the contrary, extremely quiet: nothing equals the tranquillity which we enjoy every where, except in some pamphlets and journals, which confound their own warlike humours, or rather their pecuniary speculations, with the real interests of France.

Great nations, having once entered upon their rights, never recoil; or, if they do, regain quickly the ground which they have lost—especially when their triumph, instead of being only the work of momentary violence, has been confirmed in its results by reason and general conviction. Europe interfered several times, but its Cabinets have now become too enlightened to resume efforts so ruinous; they did not change the course of opinions; although they again interfered according to the wish of the authors of the secret note, and in the spirit of certain ill-concealed intrigues, they would succeed no better than before. The moral world, or, if you will, opinion, has undergone a revolution, the completion of which may be accelerated, but cannot be prevented, by violence. The only course left is to resign ourselves frankly to it, and to adapt our institutions to it, so prudently as not to become its victims.

Count Capo d'Istria is still at Paris, where the care of his health seems to occupy the chief portion of his time. He still sees very little company, except among the members of the *corps diplomatique*. There is a talk of a very long conference which the Ministers of the great Powers had with him after a dinner given at his hotel; but you will easily believe that nothing has transpired on the subject of it; He was presented to the King, at St. Cloud, by M. Pozzo di Borgo; the audience lasted for more than half an hour in the presence of the

latter: his Majesty received the illustrious traveller with distinction, and even with regard. Nobody knows better than the King how to reconcile dignity with goodness: he is always equally inspired by his heart and understanding.

The President of our Council has seen Count Capo d'Istria several times, but he felt himself too unwell on Thursday, to be able to dine with the Minister of Foreign Affairs as he had engaged. It is said that our Minister and he understand each other well, on the general subjects which have been agitated between them. M. Capo d'Istria has likewise had a conference with M. de Cazes, which according to public report, lasted more than two hours. It appears that M. Pozzo di Borgo was present during the first moments of it; but afterwards retired at his own discretion. In spite of the secrecy in which such conferences are held among men called by their positions to influence the destinies of nations, something always transpires. To judge by the little that is known, the speakers were personally much pleased with each other, without perhaps coming to agreement on all points.

The Marquis de Riviere has arrived at Paris from Constantinople.

Letters from Germany announce, that the differences which existed between Russia and Prussia relative to the interests of Poland, in consequence of the treaty of 1815, have been arranged to the satisfaction of the two Courts.

Details of an internal revolution in Buenos-Ayres have not been confirmed. The Spaniards have, no doubt, spread them, with the design of creating a belief that there has arisen a party which may be favourable to them, as it had commenced by substituting the power of an individual for republican forms. Artigas, far from having made himself master of that city, had experienced a check which disposed him to a reconciliation with its Government. The reports of a declaration of war against Brazil have turned out to be equally unfounded, since the Portuguese Consul, who was arrested for an instant in the city, had been set at liberty. We are assured that the mediation of the great Powers operates at present to restrain Ferdinand from dispatching the Cadiz fleet before an arrangement be agreed upon between Portugal and Spain, relative to the possession of Monte-Video, in order to prevent a rupture in America. But the last news from Madrid does not predict much success in this way, unless the obstacle to the approaching departure of the expedition springs from the troops themselves at the time of embarkation, as many people think.

Paris July 20.—A ship of the line, of 74 guns, and 2 frigates, are fitting out at Toulon; 3 other vessels are expected from Rochefort. This small squadron will proceed, it is said, to Gibraltar, and unite with some English ships, in order to clear the seas of the American Insurgent privateers.

It is reported that the Count de Cazes will succeed the Duke de Richelieu, in the dignity of first Gentleman of the Chamber. French Funds.—Five per cent, 71½. 40c. Bank Stock, 1,440.

Rome July 4.—The Princess of Wales has quitted Pesaro. This sudden and romantic departure has given rise to a thousand conjectures. Her *femme de chambre* obtained passports for herself and one of her friends; and it is of these passports the Princess has availed herself. Her Equerry, Fianchini Pergami, followed her. Her Royal Highness has taken the road towards Bologna; some persons suppose that she will return to Pesaro.

On the eve of St. Peter's day, the Pope, according to ancient custom, made a solemn protest against the non-payment of tribute from the Duchy of Parma, as a fief held of the church, and also against the neglect of the King of Naples to fulfil the formalities due from him as a vassal of the Holy See. The Ambassador of Naples absented himself from Rome, as usual, on that occasion.

Cologne, July 10.—Trade still continues to be in a state of stagnation, approaching to paralysis, and no favourable change has yet taken place. Commerce in general has arrived at a crisis of which it is difficult to foresee the end, although it may be easy to augur that the result cannot be favourable, if we judge from causes to effects.

The fact is, that speculation, having become almost a mania, has departed from the common rules of prudence. Every thing is done from caprice, and without any regard to the suggestions of wisdom. Thence proceed the tribulations under which the different markets of Europe are labouring more or less, and the fall of prices, which has almost always been the necessary and immediate consequence of an augmentation of produce, while the latter has only been the fruit of an immoderate ardour. In fact, all things in their natural state tend to an equilibrium; and those who in commerce think they can impress on them a different course, make the attempt at their own expense. The experience of all ages gives credit to this maxim; and a very re-

cent example may be cited in proof of it. We allude to the losses which have happened to the speculators in coffee at the price which it had arrived at last year, to be pushed into England. The commercial world knows how much this traffic has cost. Unhappily it is to be apprehended that the glut which has taken place in foreign ports will introduce farther disasters.

It is on this subject an incontrovertible doctrine, that every speculation in ordinary times is only sound or prudent in so far as it is calculated on the relative proportion of supply and effective demand; and these relative proportions appear now to be overlooked especially in those great marts of commerce which direct the rest; and, upon reflection, it will be easily perceived, that this remark applies with equal justice to all commodities; as, whether articles of raw material or manufacture, they have all experienced a fall to a less or greater extent. Cotton stuffs were first affected; now woollens are going to experience the depression which has been felt upon wool; and there is every appearance that there will be a similar diminution, proportioned to the results of this year's supply, which is announced to be most abundant by letters from France and Italy. Thus, the purchasers of raw silk have shown in France a reserve which does credit to their prudence, while it is conformable to the inactivity which prevails in the silk-manufactories. It appears that this example is not followed in Italy, where purchases of raw silk are made at a price 10 per cent, higher than last year. This shows a strange inattention to the extreme difference which exists between the two periods, both in respect of the quantity of supply and the probable demand; and it would excite no surprise to see those speculators repenting at a subsequent season, of the ardour with which they endeavour to support an augmentation which at present the nature of things forbids. But what would be truly astonishing would be, to see manufacturers encouraging the same system, and making provision beyond strict necessity, while all probabilities of their interest lay in withdrawing their countenance from a manœuvre which must end by making victims of its promoters.

Hague, July 21.—Among other accounts from America, the following have been received here: dated Philadelphia, June 6.

From the Savannah we hear, under the date of the 8th of May, the following:—We learn by a Gentleman who arrived here yesterday from the Havannah, that Admiral Popham had arrived there with three ships of 74 guns and two frigates; that he was engaged in concerting with the Governor measures for the giving up of the Island of Cuba, which, according to the general report, was ceded to England, and, as we learn, must be delivered up to that Power within nine months. The Gentleman adds, that it was the general opinion at the Havannah, and that it was there considered as certain, that this cession would undoubtedly take place; and this was confirmed also by private accounts from Jamaica, but that the inhabitants of the Island were far from being satisfied with it, and seemed rather disposed to declare themselves independent.

The cession of Cuba to England seems to be more and more confirmed. Accounts from Charleston of the 15th May say—The news which we have received here by way of Savannah, of the taking possession of Cuba by England, continues to gain ground. Capt. Clarkson, who has arrived here in six days from the Havannah, confirms the reports; he adds, that Admiral Popham had sailed to America, leaving three sloop of war. At the time when Capt. Clarkson sailed, the inhabitants were fully convinced of the fact, but were extremely dissatisfied, and had openly declared, that, rather than suffer the cession, they would take arms and assert their independence.

Accounts from New York of the 19th May, confirm all the above particulars, and add, that they expected commissioners, appointed by Great Britain to receive the island, but that all possible opposition from the inhabitants might be reckoned upon.

Accounts from Spain (adds the editor of the Hague Courant) assert, indeed, that the whole report of the cession of Cuba is a mere report and fiction; but when we remember what was written about the cession of the Floridas, and what was afterwards found to be true, we cannot wholly discredit the report, especially when we compare the above statements.

Vienna.—A private letter from Vienna, says that the Emperor of Austria has bestowed a mark of his benevolence on the family of the gallant Andrew Hoffer, the celebrated innkeeper, and Tyrolean Chief, who, in 1809, defeated in several actions the French and Bavarian troops, but who unhappily falling into the hands of his enemies, was shot by order of Buonaparte. The Emperor, in testimony of his gratitude to the devoted loyalty of Hoffer, has given to his widow an annual pension of 500 florins, a pension of 200 florins to each of his four daughters, and a dower of 800 florins each, in the event of their marriage. John Hoffer, the son of the patriot chief has been comfortably established in his father's business of an innkeeper.

Sutherland Highlanders.

We feel so deep an interest in the fate of those, in whose behalf the following irresistible appeal to the humanity of Britons in India, is made, that we should be wanting in duty to ourselves, if we were not to aid its cause, by giving to it the extensive circulation which it deserves, to the remotest corners of the British Empire in India. We are persuaded, that no man who has a spark of British feeling left, or in whose veins British blood still continues to flow, can read it without the strongest emotions of indignation, of pity, and of a desire to stretch forth a helping hand to succour the distressed. We should be ashamed to wait for solicitation in such a case, and gladly and readily suspend whatever we might have prepared for our pages of to-day, to make room for this which has been communicated for publication in the Government Gazette, but which we hope to see repeated in every Paper in India.

The Indian Public has ever been noted for its humane and liberal spirit; and on several recent occasions, the readiness with which it stepped forward to relieve the calamities produced by war and famine, excited the admiration, and called forth the applause of our countrymen at home.

Cruel, however, as are the miseries entailed by war and famine, there are others of a still more distressing description.—miseries unsolaced by those religious feelings, that soften the severest dispensations of providence, or by those pleasing illusions that sooth and heal the wounds of battle,—miseries that whilst they carry destruction to the bosom of numerous families, and desolation over extensive tracts of country, leave not to the wretched sufferers even the consolation that they are necessary or unavoidable. A virtuous and a contented people, suddenly turned adrift upon the wide world in a state of helpless poverty, not from any fault or omission on their part, but from the cold calculating unrelentingly selfish policy of their natural protector, presents to the mind a scene of accumulated wretchedness, from the contemplation of which it turns away with mixed feelings of horror and indignation. It is in behalf of a large class of persons thus unfortunately situated, that the charity of the friends of humanity is now implored; and it is confidently hoped, that when they shall have perused the following tale of distress, their benevolence will not have been appealed to in vain.

The latest Scotch and English Papers contain accounts, fully confirmed by the testimony of private correspondents and of eye witnesses, lately arrived from the spot, of thousands of helpless beings, of every age and sex, having been at once thrown on the naked heath of one of the most barren and mountainous districts of Scotland, and their dwellings burnt before their eyes, by the instrumentality of hired servants of the law, acting under the instructions of the proprietor of the soil.

Those who have had occasion to become acquainted with the character of the Scottish Regiments, cannot fail to have heard, that, of the Sutherland Highlanders, distinguished as pre-eminent for every quality that can bring credit to a corps, whether in quarters or in the field. The scanty and scattered population of that single county is calculated to have supplied the British Army during the late war, with 8,000 gallant soldiers.

From the soil that gave birth to those brave defenders of their country, they and their families, the aged parent, the tender wife and helpless infant, are now driven out as exiles without a single resource left, except the mercy of God and the compassion of their fellow-creatures.

Were this the proper place, it might not perhaps be difficult to point out the dubiousness at least of that policy, which, in its partiality for the manufacturing interests, and its eagerness for selfish gains, holds for nothing the heart and arm of a manly and loyal peasantry.—But in this at least all will coincide, that we cannot estimate highly the kindly spirit or the chivalrous feelings of one, who, although the head of an ancient and illustrious house, can at once cast asunder all the bonds, which from time immemorial have closely riveted the Highland Chieftain and his people, and in defiance of the ancient habits and strongest prejudices of the land of her birth and inheritance, drive out like a herd of cattle, a faithful race, whose forefathers have been attached to the soil almost as long as the heaths that cover its mountains. Still less, can there be any difference respecting the immediate practical operation of a system, of which, the first step is to expel from their homes, and to "cast abandoned on the world's wide stage," the population of extensive districts.

This system has been going on in Sutherlandshire for several years past; but so long as any considerable farms remained in the hands of the old tenants, or the evil was not of such extent as to go entirely beyond the means of succour possessed by the neighbouring

gentry, a portion of those who were driven out from one spot found a refuge on another;—part formed fishing establishments on the Coast, to which some encouragement was given by the Marchioness of Stafford;—a few of the young and active sought and obtained employment in the great manufacturing cities of the South, and those who had sufficient means availed themselves of the proffered aid of the Earl of Selkirk, in emigrating to Upper Canada. At length several of the principal agricultural farms were at once thrown into sheep walks—and three thousand summonses of removal were in one season served on the wretched cottagers!—Manufactures were now at a stand—the fisheries wanted capital rather than additional hands, and previous years of scarcity had swallowed up the last resources of those ill-fated people.—Despair suggested resistance; but amongst this patient and orderly race, the first show of compulsion brought resignation. The heath, under the open canopy of heaven, became their dwelling, and, to prevent the possibility of their re-occupying the cottages from which they had been expelled, these were immediately destroyed by fire!—Imagination may fill up the rest of a picture that no force of language can adequately portray.

The attention of the country has been at length directed to the scene, and associations have been formed for the relief of the sufferers, which we hope, for the honor of human nature, have been supported to an extent sufficient to have rescued from perishing under the inclemencies of the present winter, those who were ejected during the last season.—As even the free expression of public feeling however has not, according to the latest accounts, at all operated to check the progress of the system, or to improve the character of the mode in which it is carried into effect, the scenes of 1819 are not likely to be the last of the kind; and a field, it is feared, but too ample, is therefore still left for the humane and generous to evince their liberality—their genuine patriotism and philanthropy.

A few documents, the authenticity of which has been ascertained, are annexed, as taken from the Scotsman of the 10th of July. These together with the subjoined extract from a letter written on the spot to a gentleman in Calcutta, will shew that there has been no exaggeration in any part of the preceding statement.

The following extracts of letters from the county of Sutherland will shew the manner in which the expatriation of the poor tenantry is carried into effect. We copy the first and second from a late number of the Glasgow Chronicle, and the third from the communication of a respectable correspondent of our own.

Extract from the Letter of a Tourist:—"Coming on my way from Brora to Port Gower in Sutherland, I was much shocked with the appearance of late fires in every cottage on the road. Every roof was stripped in the township of Kintredual. This is part of the immense property of the Countess of Sutherland, now Marchioness of Stafford, and had just been newly leased to a Mr. Reid, formerly one of Sir John Sinclair's shepherds, for a sheep farm; so in order to give him entire possession, 300 cottages were burnt, and at least three thousand poor creatures turned out of doors to make room for as many sheep. A Mr. Gordon and a Mr. Mackay, farmers in the neighbourhood, humanely came forward and offered them all settlements on their farms. This same thing occurred a few years back, at a place called Kildonan. The Earl of Selkirk happened then to be in that part of the country, and transported the outcasts all to his colony at Red River. This is more barbarous than any thing I ever heard of in Ireland, or any where else. I met with one very old man and his family, who told me his family had lived there quietly for four generations, always paid their rents punctually, and offered to double the amount if they (the factors) would only permit them to stay."

The following is another letter from the county of Sutherland, dated the 15th instant:—"From the change of system lately adopted on the extensive estate of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford in this county, great numbers are emigrating to America; among them are—and—, who, with their families, and many more of their neighbours, are embarked at Cromarty for Pictou. As the present plan is to put all this estate (except a few spots on the sea side,) under sheep, and that too as quickly as possible, a vast number are removed this year. Such as can afford to pay their passage go to America; others shift for themselves as they can; but many, very many, of them will remain (from inability to do otherwise) to starve in the country without house or home. Such is the present state of this remote corner of the country."

Extract of a Letter dated 24th June 1819:—"On the first burning expedition of the official persons, they refrained setting fire to a house, I think in the parish of Kildonan, in which a woman lay, who was about to be delivered. She was safely delivered. But the houses burning around her, and the certainty of her family being removed, and the noise and lamentation attending such dreadful work, caused delirium, of which she died. Farther, I can scarcely credit, and God grant that it may not be true, yet it was certified in

my presence by a number of these tenants, decent looking men, that on the second expedition of the officers, which happened immediately after this woman's death, they set fire to the house, scarcely giving the relations time to remove the body."

Extract of a Letter written in Sutherlandshire, Addressed to a Gentleman in Calcutta.

"What a poor forlorn country Sutherland is now!—All the farms are let to strangers who have no higher idea or ambition than to hold the plough or pen a sheepfold. Lady Stafford seems determined to expel all Highlanders from her estates. No less than three thousand summonses of removal were served this term! There will not by this time 12 months be a human being in the Parish of Kildonan, except Shepherds and a few old men who happen to have life rent tacks. All Strathnair has been already depopulated!—'s wadset of—'s expired and now 'paid up. It was at one time reported that those lands together with Clymilton and all the low lands of the Parish of Clyne would be parcelled out in small lots and let to such of the dispossessed people, as were unable to remove themselves from the country. But even this shadow of mercy is vanished!—and is now occupied as a Corn farm to an English Sheep farmer who takes an immense sheep tract, and turns out hundreds of families in Kildonan. The poor miserable people, already beggared by the successive failure of their crops during the last two years, are told that their arrears of rent will be generously remitted on condition of their forthwith quitting the country. The fact is they have no means of payment left—all their cattle having been taken in barter for corn imported by the Marchioness, and supplied during the preceding year to the starving people at a higher valuation than it sold for in any other part of Scotland; a second immense profit being made by the resale of those cattle after a few weeks feeding at Dunnobin and Skelbo. Some who attempted to eke out existence by picking up cockles on the Ferry Land, have been prohibited and driven away! I have enough of Highland blood in my veins to cherish the confident expectation that such conduct will one day meet its reward even in this world."

Subscriptions for the relief of the EXPATRIATED HIGHLANDERS will be received by MESSRS. MACKINTOSH and Co. who will immediately remit the amount to the Highland Society of Scotland, with a request that that distinguished body will be pleased to appoint a Committee for the purpose of applying the Funds in any way that may be thought most conducive to the relief of the poor, who are driven from their homes by the operation of the Sheep-farming system in the Highlands of Scotland.

Durumtollah Academy.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of a Friend by giving insertion to the following Report, from the Asiatic Mirror, having been prevented from personally attending.

Saturday the 18th of December being the day appointed for an examination of the young gentlemen at the Durumtollah Academy, we had the pleasure of there witnessing a scene which must have been in an uncommon degree interesting to those immediately concerned, and could not fail of recalling to the minds of many others who were present a recollection of the days, which few of us remember but with sentiments of tender melancholy and regret.

On entering the room we were presented with the view of a double range of tables thickly covered with specimens of ornamental writing, many of which were executed in the most beautiful manner:—Cyphering books exemplifying the progress of the different pupils in that useful science—geometrical problems—maps of the four quarters of the globe—and other efforts of infant genius—not merely exhibited as proofs of the correctness which the habit of manual labour may attain at a very early period of life, but as calls upon the ingenuity of the visitors to question the young artists with regard to their power of demonstrating the truths which they had thus exposed to public view, in their arithmetical and geometrical writings, as also to describe geographically the towns and countries exhibited upon their maps.

Soon after our arrival the different classes were exercised in reading English, and directed to give a grammatical analysis of various passages selected for that purpose, either by the master himself or any of the gentlemen who were present. These were chosen at random, and evidently without any previous arrangement. The analysis was however performed with the greatest readiness, especially by the higher classes, and in a manner which was highly creditable to their own exertions, and to the assiduity of their instructors.

The reading of the first class evinced considerable knowledge of the form and idiom of the English language, but few instances occurring of any improper accent, or the stress being laid unnecessarily upon words, where the general tenor of the sentence did not require

it. The inferior classes appeared to be rapidly approaching the point which their seniors had already attained, and in their different degrees manifested the attention which had been bestowed upon this most necessary branch of education.

The French reading was less correct, but still sufficiently advanced to exempt the pupils from any imputation of negligence or inattention; the pronunciation being the point in which they were most deficient, while the construing shewed that they had acquired a knowledge of the language, proportionate to the time during which it had engaged their attention.

The problems of the celestial and terrestrial globes, were performed with great readiness and accuracy; and the geometrical demonstrations rendered as clear as Euclid, with the assistance of chalk, board, and compasses, could make them.

In the midst of these abstruse sciences we were surprised by the sudden entrance of a very respectable body of young merchants, each with a quill over his ear, and a box under his arm. The latter, in addition to the Ledger, Cash, and other regular Account Books which they contained, were likewise furnished with a set of counters emblematic of the different articles of commerce in which the young gentlemen were inclined to speculate. In an instant a brisk trade commenced, and several valuable purchases and sales were made of wine, indigo, and other consignments, each transaction being regularly entered in the books, and the payments made by bills of exchange presented in the usual style for acceptance, discounted, and in one instance we believe protested. An active imagination might have transported us to the Exchange of some populous city; and a real mercantile character might for a moment have indulged in the most delightful dreams of lucrative speculation.

These graver scenes of worldly solitude, in which the young traders seemed anxious to provide for their future wives and children, were enlivened by some masterly efforts of dramatic performance. Edward and Warwick trod the stage with infant dignity; and the midnight slumbers of the tyrant Richard, broken by the frightful visions of an upbraiding conscience, introduced a variety something similar to that produced by one of the awfully sublime paintings of Salvator Rosa, placed in the midst of a series of pictures representing the gay towers of the Venetian Capital, and the crowded scenes of the Rialto. The dialogues betwixt Brutus and Cassius, Norval and Glenalven, Priuli and Jaffier, with some others, were delivered with good effect and considerable energy, as also Henry the 4th's Soliloquy, and Ossian's sublime Address to the Sun.

Prizes to the number of eighteen or twenty, consisting of gold and silver medals, with appropriate inscriptions, were afterwards distributed to the young gentlemen who had distinguished themselves most for their proficiency according to the opportunities which they had enjoyed; and honourable mention was made of others, who, as veterans that had already been admitted members of the legion of honour, were supposed capable of appreciating the rank which they had acquired, without any fresh mark of honorary distinction.

We were also much pleased with the manner in which this interesting part of the ceremony was conducted, the remarks with which Mr Drummond accompanied the public testimonies of his approbation, being admirably calculated to inspire a strong spirit of emulation, and to impress the minds of his young audience with a just idea of the objects which he considered most deserving of their attention. Allowing a just degree of estimation to the beautiful specimens of penmanship which had been exhibited, he at the same time justly assigned to the exertions of manual labour, a rank inferior to those pursuits which call into action the powers of intellect, and noblest energies of the heart.

Conformably to the idea, we were happy to observe that a watchful eye had been kept upon the moral characters of this youthful assembly, and that while a severe retrospective view was taken of the vicious principles of one, the love of truth and generous independent spirit which marked the disposition of another became the subjects of public eulogy, and received from a numerous audience those marks of general approbation which we trust like fostering breezes will contribute to the farther strengthening and development of such amiable qualities. The tribute thus paid to youthful virtue cannot be too highly appreciated; and we have little doubt that the effects which it will produce upon the mind of the young hero, whose name we shall not fail to record, will be such as resulted from a similar spirit of education during the prosperity and well deserved greatness of ancient Sparta.

On the 18th of December, 1819, the love of truth and other generous principles which had conspicuously marked the character of Master Edwin Turnbull, were publicly noticed at the Durumtollah Academy, before a numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and recommended to his brother students as fit objects of imitation.

Anonymous Correspondence.

If, as the angry Scotus expresses himself, writing anonymously is utterly abhorrent to his nature, and he resorts to this measure merely in compliance with an absurd custom, it is rather wonderful that he should bluster so much about his hand-writing being known;—in short his delicacy about this gives the lie direct to his former assertion. If it were true, that he wished to accuse another man of scandalous and libellous conduct, we say, it was cowardly, absolutely cowardly, to scruple when called upon to avow himself and told that his accusations were unfounded. When the Letter was announced as received from Allahabad, which was written on the outer cover, the Editor of the Government Gazette sent a Note requesting to see the Original, in order to be more positively assured of the authenticity of the accusations against him. According to our notions of honor and plain dealing, we sent the original required, and in so doing, we contend that we did no more than our duty to the Editor, to his accuser, and to ourselves. Above all, however, when this same Writer professes his abhorrence of anonymous attacks, and prefers fair and open warfare, we cannot for a moment admit, that if this be true, the act of shewing his Letter was wrong.

Scotus has said that we have told the Public with gross indelicacy that the unpublished Letters of our Correspondents, their private autography, are exposed for a month in the public Office of the Calcutta Journal. Our plain answer to this is, that the assertion is a falsehood and that the only thing resembling this which we have ever said, was, that Letters which were rejected, would be retained in the Office for one Month from the date of their receipt, for the purpose of being returned to their respective Writers, if they applied for them by notes in the same hand writing; and that if not so applied for before that period, they would be destroyed.

The secret of Scotus's rage, however, it is not difficult to explain. In Letters under his own name, as Dr. Tytler, (which he has authorized us to mention by his angry Letter to the Editor of the Hurkaru,) he has written most if not all of the Calcutta Newspapers out of patience by his Theories of the Cholera Morbus and Ouse Rice. In Letters under other signatures (this anonymous practice so utterly abhorrent to his nature) he has been both his own antagonist and defender, and not sparing of praise or commendation. We ventured some time ago to publish some curious facts connected with this theory, communicated by him in his own name, but to which a fictitious signature was attached to give them more weight, as it was notorious that the office of the name "R. Tytler, M. D. Allahabad," threw a degree of ridicule over all that was said about Ouse Rice, deterred many from reading the Letters at all, and almost invariably occasioned a laugh in those who did, so that the end of making the information useful was defeated.

Our communication of all this in a private Letter, was received, as all good advice is likely to be received by such men, with anger rather than gratitude; and instead of returning us his thanks, he vented his rage in the most bitter and boisterous language.

A second communication of this kind from us, declining to publish any more of the Letters on the Rice Theory, as they occupied the place of more interesting matter, were highly objectionable to many, laughed at by others, and regarded as useless by all,—drew forth, as might be expected, anathemas upon anathemas, and we were classed among those enemies to the human race, who had connived at, and absolutely assisted in causing the deaths of millions of our fellow-creatures, because we would not print all the nonsense which Dr. Tytler had written on a subject in which he had nearly the whole Medical body of India against him.

An occasional selection, however, of such Letters as we thought less objectionable than others, and the publication of some very excellent ones from his hand, on subjects on which he was more sane of mind, kept all quiet for some time; and the Liberty of the Press, a subject on which the Doctor was so eloquent at the St. Andrew's Meeting of Allahabad, might have helped to make us in some degree better friends, from similarity of sentiment on that point.

The accusations of Scotus came next, in which he charges the Editor of the Government Gazette with publishing libels, and publishing them clandestinely, at a former period, and states that this was inconsistent with his present professed abhorrence of a licentious Press. The Editor proves by his reply, that what he calls a libel, was not so; and that what he insinuates as circulated clandestinely, was done with the sanction of Government. If Scotus had succeeded in proving his point, he would no doubt have assured us that he was too great an abhorrer of anonymous Correspondence, to wish his hand-writing or his name to be disguised, and that he only omitted putting it in large characters at the foot of the letter, in compliance with an absurd custom, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance;" but being refuted and foiled, and the charge as it were thrown back in his teeth, he exclaims, "I,—the hater, the abhorrer of anonymous deception and concealment,—am injured by my hand-writing being shown to the man I accused; and as I have not the courage to fight my own battles, I call upon the Public to aid and assist me; for if there ever was an instance in which the principle holds good, that an injury sustained by an individual concerns the

whole community, it is decidedly this. Come forward, therefore, O! Public! whose voice this very offender himself has declared to be omnipotent, and help me to compel him to express ample contrition."

Poor Scotus! if thine appeal was made to something more powerful even than the omnipotence of the public voice,—to reason, conscience, and honor,—there might have been some hope; to these thine offending antagonist is always ready to bow, but until these convince him that he has made a breach of its laws, no voice can be sufficiently powerful to bend his stubborn and uncontrite heart.

It may be useful (after finding that there are so many who stupidly and others wilfully misconceive and misrepresent our conduct to Correspondents,) to re-state distinctly and precisely, in one point of view, what we have from time to time expressed in different sheets of our Journal, as the terms on which alone we desire, or can consent to receive Communications from any quarter.

I.—All Communications conveying certain Facts, whether in the shape of public information and news, whether involving the reputation of private individuals, or affecting the character or conduct of public bodies, must be accompanied with the Real Signature and Address of the Writer: as without such a security for the authenticity of what is stated, it will be impossible to know what degree of credit to attach to it, and whether it be deserving of notice or not. The Editor will reserve to himself the right of using or suppressing such Communications, as may seem best to himself, stating in the latter case, his reasons for so doing;—and he pledges himself that the names of the respective Writers shall remain inviolably secret, be seen by no one but himself, and never made known, but in cases of such urgent necessity as may require the legal substantiation of the Facts stated, and then not without the previous permission of the Writer himself; who, it is of course understood, will, as a man of honor, be always ready to prove the truth of that which he may communicate to the world, whenever the parties implicated in such statements may proceed legally, to demand proof of the truth of that which they may regard as the cause of injury to themselves.

All Editors of Public Journals, are daily in the habit of giving to the world, statements and opinions of their own, for which of course they are alone responsible; but, as universal knowledge is a gift to which we do not pretend, it would be perfectly impossible for us to vouch for the accuracy of every thing transmitted to us by Correspondents; and as we desire that nothing shall ever appear in the columns of this Journal which has not Truth for its basis, and Public Good for its end, we trust that all reasonable minds will see the propriety of our annexing this condition to Communications involving Facts, in order to prevent the dissemination of unfounded assertions, which might unnecessarily create pain, and occasion injury beyond our power to repair.

We may add here, that we have now in our possession, certain valuable Communications which will appear in the course of the next Week, from a General Officer of high rank in the Army of the Dukhin,—from an Officer of distinction in Ceylon,—from a Civil Servant of some eminence in the Madras Establishment,—from an Officer of Military reputation in the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan,—from a Civil Servant of high standing on the Bengal Establishment,—from Colonel Skinner who affixes his name for publication,—and from many others of equal worth and celebrity, who, acknowledging the justice of the principles on which we professedly regulate our conduct with regard to the publication of Facts, have furnished us with their Signatures and Addresses, as a guarantee for the accuracy of their Statements, accompanied with directions in private Letters for the use which they authorize us to make of their names, stating how far they wish them to be kept secret, and in what cases they would admit of their being mentioned. And we challenge our worst enemies to produce a single proof of our having once disclosed a name which was ever entrusted to our confidence.

II.—All Communications in the form of Essays, whether Political, Literary, or Scientific; all expression of Opinions on certain well known topics; all arguments on notoriously debateable points; all Poetry, *J'enus d'esprit*, Selections from private reading; in short all that relates to Opinions rather than Facts, and contains nothing which can be wrested to the injury of others; we shall gladly receive Anonymously, and indeed would rather not know who the Writers were, than be made acquainted with them; as our ignorance of the source from whence they come, will enable us to act with more unbiassed justice, and strict impartiality, than it would perhaps be possible for human nature always to accomplish, where our knowledge of the individuals, and our personal feelings towards them, were brought into exercise.

III.—All Communications that are made public, will be destroyed after being printed, reserving only the names of such as are accompanied by them, for the uses stated in Paragraph I. or otherwise disposed of, according to the directions of the Writer given therewith.

IV.—All Communications which are deemed inadmissible, will be retained in the Office of the Calcutta Journal, for a period of One Month from the date of their receipt; within which period they will be returned to

any one bringing an application for them written in the hand writing of the original Manuscript; and if not applied for within that period, they will be destroyed.

V.—It is particularly requested, that all Communications sent for publication may be written as fairly and legibly as possible, and confined to one side of the paper only; the first to avoid the great risk of error, which illegible and confused writing involves; and the second to facilitate the labours of the Printer.

N. B.—These Conditions have nothing in them that is new; as all that is here said, has been said before at different times and on different occasions, in the Notices to Correspondents given in this Journal. It has been deemed prudent, however, to recapitulate them under one head; and we beg again to impress upon the attention of all those who may at any time favour us with their Communications, that these, and these only, are the terms upon which they can be received.

Asiatic News.

Nagpore.—Recent accounts from Nagpore, announce that measures have been adopted for opening a communication, via Chandah, direct with the Sea-Port of Masulapatam. In a Military point of view, this route offers great advantages, both as to the transport of Stores, and in facilitating the march of Troops from the Coast.

The entire possession of the Dukkin, offers a tempting opportunity of establishing a series of Lines of Defence, which by dividing the Peninsula into a number of Grand Military Triangles, would enable a small number of Troops to occupy this important Territory, and if the Fortresses constituting the different bases, were properly armed with Light and Heavy Trains of Artillery, the occupation would be most imposing and complete.

The following interesting description of the Falls of Gokauk, has been communicated by one who signs himself "An Admirer of Nature," and dated from the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, addressed to the Editor of the Madras Courier, or, as he would have said, "a Contemporary," as he very liberally styles us when introducing whole Numbers of the Calcutta Journal into his Paper, containing Original Papers on the Steam Engine, Arab Pirates, Warren Hastings, Himalyah, &c. &c. &c. and then telling his readers that the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, whom he does not deign to mention on these occasions, has withdrawn from the contest regarding the Liberty of the Press from prudential reasons!

We shall not follow his example, but present this entertaining Letter with an acknowledgement of its true source, as well as the Madras News, which follows. The Letter is thus:—

In March 1818 Brigadier General Wood's force arrived at Gokauk, which gave us an opportunity of seeing the far-famed Cataracts near this place on the Gulpurba river. Leaving the beautifully situated town of Gokauk on our left, so famous for its grapes, we proceeded up the right bank of the river for about three miles, during which the scenery was rather pastoral than romantic and rendered beautifully picturesque by the numerous herds of black cattle and sheep grazing by the grassy banks of the river. It was of that description which never fails of bringing my native country very forcibly to my recollection, and which in this instance had that effect so perfectly more than ever, that I fairly fancied myself there roving in "glen o green Bracken," until the grotesque appearance of a Cocoa-nut tree and the colour and costume of a Native passing, broke the enchantment and brought to my recollection the immense distance that divided my native country and me. As you approach the pass which winds from the verge of the river to the summit of the range of hills over which it falls, the mountains become more overhanging and with us removed the wonder with which we were impressed on leaving Gokauk, that a fall of such magnitude and grandeur as we had heard it described to be, could exist so near a scene so tame. The pass has nothing peculiar in it, and is formed like others in India, partly by nature and partly by art, art furnishing rude flights of steps where nature has rendered it difficult or otherwise impassable.

On our gaining the summit, we found the river running in a deep glen far beneath our feet, which with the foam on its surface and the conformation of the surrounding scenery indicated it to have its downfall a very short time before—when proceeding the fourth part of a mile onwards the Fall burst upon our view, and gave rise to all the emotions which the beholding nature in this perhaps her sublimest form never fails of exciting in all who have witnessed and are familiar with such—On reaching the verge of the cliff, the emotion which was before the most enthusiastic admiration, was now combined with that

of horror from the idea of danger we were in, when one false step would have consigned us to inevitable destruction. The river falls from a rock in height I believe 180 feet, and is so perpendicular that it looks more like the finish of the line and chisel than the simple hand of nature. This might be supposed to detract from the grandeur of that fall, but although the water is in part broken by projections in the rock it falls clear as from a spout and one feels perfectly satisfied that nothing can be more beautiful. It goes down in short in a most graceful waving manner and before it reaches the abyss beneath is converted into mere foam, from which a misty vapour continually ascends. A continuation of the rock over which the water falls, runs round two-thirds of the circular basin and forms in terrific grandeur, the remaining third forms the outlet to the river, which as if nature were tired with persecuting it by the numerous obstacles she had thrown in its way, now finds its way calmly and composedly to give life and verdure to the valley of Gokauk. What must it be in the monsoon when every rivulet becomes a river and every river a rolling ocean?

Nothing is wanting to the perfection of the scene, the hills surrounding and banks of the glen are clothed with almost impenetrable jungle which is far from bearing the plainest foliage in nature, and on either side of the fall stands a Pagoda grey with time, which indicates them to have received the orisons of the pious Hindoo for ages; situations well chosen for Religious Edifices, as the grandeur and sublimity of the surrounding scenery cannot fail to impress the beholder with the most exalted ideas of the all-powerfulness of the Author of Nature, and consequently must be very favorable to the fervor of religious worship.

The bed of the river above the Fall is broken and irregular, from the projecting ends of the strata coming obliquely from the earth, in the most solid parts of which large circular cavities (and some of great depth) have been wrought by the action of the torrents of the monsoon, illustrative of *Gutta cavet lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo*.

Take it all in all, I am sure no scene of the above description can be more perfect, and the visitor will be amply repaid for the fatigue of a considerable journey, by the pleasure he will derive from viewing it.

Madras, Dec. 14.—To-morrow being the 15th of December, marks the period when the North East Monsoon is supposed to be settled, and when the dangers of these roads are considered to have abated. Accordingly, the Flag Staff of Fort St. George, which has been, as usual, struck for the last two months, will be hoisted, and we may expect in a short time to see our Port full of home-ward-bound Vessels and Country Craft. The weather continues moderate and extremely favourable, considering the season, for the loading of the Ships. Notwithstanding the unusual small quantity of rain that has fallen this Monsoon in and about Madras, there are at present no indications of a further supply, though it is hoped the New Moon will yet bring us rain.—The fall in other parts of the Country, both North and South, has been, we hear, much more considerable.

There has been considerable sickness this season, we are informed, amongst the Native population, but the *Spasmodic Cholera* has almost entirely left us. We regret, however, to state that this destructive disease has committed dreadful ravages in many parts of Ceylon, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Trincomalee. Accustomed as we have been for the last two years, to read accounts of the devastations committed by this baneful *Epidemic*, it is really frightful to peruse the details which have reached us from the neighbouring Island.—The Native population of course suffered most, but we learn that thirteen Officers of the 73d, and thirty men of a detachment of the 45th, which only arrived in Ceylon some weeks ago, have been carried off by this fatal disease.

The Officers and Crew of H. M. Ship *Dauntless* are also very sickly. This frigate sailed from Trincomalee some time ago for Madras.

T. W. Blair, Esq. has been appointed Sheriff, and Thomas Stackhouse, Esq. Deputy Sheriff of Madraspatnam for the year 1820.

A Ship-letter Mail is open at the Post Office for the free trader Barton, but we learn she will not proceed on her voyage for some time.

The Wellington having, as well as the Barton, unfortunately touched on what is supposed to be the London Shoal, is about to proceed to Trincomalee in order that it may be ascertained whether or not she has received any material damage. The Wellington sailed last evening. The homeward bound ship *Surry*, Captain Aldham, cannot be expected to make her appearance before next week, as she did not get out of the river during the last springs. She will probably sail from Saugor about to-morrow or next day.

The Honorable Company's Chartered Ships Almorah and Aliberton, may also be shortly expected to touch here, as they were to be dispatched by the 25th ultimo, and were only to touch at Narsipore.

The Kingston will probably be the last of the Company's Ships of the Season. She will not leave Bengal before the middle of February.

The last Madras Assembly we hear was extremely well attended, and gave general satisfaction.

The present comparatively cold season will not pass away without being marked by the gaiety and amusements which generally distinguish this part of the year. Several public festivities are in embryo. Cards of invitation have been already issued by the Masonic Fraternity connected with the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, No. 1, for the entertainment on the 27th instant, and from the preparations which are making by a very able and active Committee, we fully expect that the Brethren will afford the amplest satisfaction to their fair Sisters of the Presidency, and fully manifest to them in their endeavours to please, that

"They are just and sincere and true to the fair—"

"Who will trust them on any occasion,

"No mortal can more the Ladies adore

"Than a Free and Accepted Mason."

The last day of the old year will be distinguished by an elegant Entertainment at the Mount, for which Cards of invitation have been issued by the hospitable and worthy Members of the Artillery Mess, and from the general gaiety of their parties, we may safely predict that the new year will be ushered in by all present with glad hearts and merry faces.

The Bachelors' Ball will follow in the course of the next month, but we believe the day is not yet fixed upon.

Active preparations are making for the approaching Races, and a number of fine horses are to be seen every morning on the training ground. The Course promises to be in very fine order, and we are led to expect considerable sport.

Bombay.—We copy the following paragraphs from the Bombay Gazette of the 8th instant:—

Damaun Ship Launch.—On Saturday the 20th ultimo, at half past one P. M. a beautiful new ship, of about 575 tons burthen, was launched at this place, and entered in a most majestic style her natural element, under the auspicious name of the Caroline, amidst the applause of a crowded concourse of people assembled to witness the interesting Spectacle. She is the property of Messrs. Pereira and Sobrinho of Bombay, and we are told is reckoned in every respect a complete Merchantman. This is the thirty-sixth Vessel built at Damaun for the port of Bombay since the year 1790, besides many others for the Arabs and Native Merchants.

The Charlotte, Stephenson from China, the 20th August anchored in the harbour yesterday; the following is the substance of the reports by this ship. The Chinese were getting into their usual habits and the restrictions on Europeans were in consequence much relaxed, and smuggling again in its Zenith.

The following are extracts of a letter.

Cotton is very dull in consequence of a considerable stock on hand a cargo of Bengal sold a few days since at 11 T. | 8 m. and two or three of Bombay at 12 to 12 | 5—Opium Bengal 1300 and rising; Malva and Turkey 900 per Picul. I fear Cotton will hardly yield the prices quoted throughout the season; three Americans are expected with Cotton from Liverpool.!!!

The ships now at Whampoa, on the 11th of August, are the Sulimany, Asia, Lewjee, Castlereagh, Charlotte, and Hastings a small Bengal Ship, Syren do. and a small brig from Bengal with Opium, 4 American Ships and two brigs; two American Ships sailed the day we arrived and they have been coming and going all the year round; The Bengal Ship Syren, mentioned above, is loading for the Red-Sea, and will sail after the Equinox.

To An Anti-Boarist.

Since the publication of the Letter bearing this Signature, in our Journal of yesterday, we have received a private Note from the friendly hand through which the information regarding the Comet seen at Neemuch on the 11th of October last, was transmitted to us for publication; and we are authorized to state that the details given in our Journal respecting that event was taken from a clear and circumstantial statement of an Officer in whose veracity and correctness of observation the greatest reliance is to be placed, and that it therefore may be relied on as accurate.

It may be permitted us to say that whatever might have been the good intentions of the Writer of the Letter in question, in endeavouring to remove what he conceived an unfounded impression, it was rather premature to speak so decisively upon a point of this nature; for it must be admitted that persons not in the habit of surveying the heavens may not hear of the appearance of Comets, or indeed of any other celestial appearances, while those who are in the habit of such observations would see and note many, and consequently that the not seeing or hearing of them under such circumstances, is by no means a proof of their non-existence.

We have nothing to retract in the Editorial remark affixed to the foot of the Letter which was simply this, that if there were to be found persons who could be guilty of such folly as imposing information on the world, unfounded in truth, their own reflections, if they ever made any, must be their greatest punishment, and if they did not reflect, reasoning or advice would be lost on them.

As, in matters of local fact, it is impossible for one not on the spot to be able to determine any disputed question, except by the different degrees of credibility due to the witnesses on either side, we can only say, that in the first instance the information came to us through a respectable channel, but without our knowing the name of the Officer by whom the observation of the Comet was actually made: that the accusation of its being a Hoax, came from an Officer whose name we did know, and for whose word we have great respect, but who, in this instance no doubt communicated what he really thought, and whose doubts arose from want of astronomical observation; and that we are now put in possession of the original authority for this account of the Comet, and are enabled from our knowledge of the source, to state that it may be relied on as perfectly correct.

Government Orders.

General Orders, by the His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 18, 1819.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Macnamara of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Pension List from the 1st Proximo.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin, from the 21st of August last, to act as Senior Assistant at the Presidency General Hospital, and from the 6th ultimo, to the Medical Charge of the Calcutta Jail, vice Halliday, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Wood, who stands nominated to those situations, or until further orders.

Lieutenant T. Michael of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Tanjore, on private affairs, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for Six Months, from the sailing of the ship on which he embarks.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank.

1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.—Cornet Francis John Staniforth to be Lieutenant, from the 21st November, 1819, vice Bacon, deceased.

Cornet James Fraser of the 8th, and William Veyzie of the 3d Light Cavalry, the two Senior Cornets in the Army, to be Lieutenants, the former from the 27th September, and the latter from the 1st October, 1819, to fill existing vacancies in other Regiments.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain George Cunningham to be Major, from the 3d December, 1819, vice Lawry, deceased.

Adjustment of Rank.—The Commission of the following Officer is antedated to the 27th July 1819:

5th Regiment of Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant John Richard Graham.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers are antedated to the 3d of May, 1819, the date of the decease of the late Major General Eales of the Infantry on this Establishment.

Infantry.—Colonel Littilus Burrell, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Patton.

5th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Major Henry Huthwaite.

Lieutenant Kendal Mason of the Regiment of Artillery, having furnished a Certificate of the infirm state of his health, and inability to perform the active duties of his profession, is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant Charles Coventry of the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to return to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health.

The undermentioned Officers having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Pay Department, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their private affairs.

Captain James Peckett of the Corps Engineers, and Lieutenant Thomas Lumsden of the Horse Brigade.

Captain Dundas, Major of Brigade to the Presidency Division, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, is extended for six months from the 4th of October, 1819, the period when his former leave expired.

Sergeant Ludwick Shinkley of the European Artillery Invalids, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January, 1797, with permission to draw his stipend at Chunar.

With reference to General Orders, directing that a Detachment from the Corps of Artillery at the Presidency, should be held in readiness for the relief of the Artillery details serving at Fort Malborough, a Detachment of the following revised strength will be substituted, in lieu of that specified in General Orders of the 27th ultimo, viz.

European.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 4 Bombardiers, 20 Gunners.

Natives.—1 Havildar, 1 Naick, 30 Privates or Gun Lascars.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be deemed necessary for giving effect to the foregoing arrangement.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 22, 1819.

The Batta and other allowances for November, and Pay for December, 1819, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Wednesday the 12th proximo.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 24, 1819.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 17th instant, to appoint Ensign Thomas Prinsep of the corps of Engineers, to conduct the experiments under preparation for the removal of a Shoal formed in the River near Teighnart; and to superintend the operations now carrying on, for the preservation of the Grounds and of the Superintendent's House at the Botanic Garden.

Lieutenant (Prayer Captain) Samuel Watson of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for ten months, from the departure of the ship on which he may embark.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta, December 21, 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

Royal Scots.—Lieutenant W. McKenzie to be Adjutant, vice Cameron, deceased, 22d November, 1819.

Ensign W. Thomas to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lieutenant W. McKenzie, appointed Adjutant, 22d November, 1819.

N. B. The Promotion of Lieutenant Sir John Gordon, Bt. of the 22d Dragoons to a Company in the 53d Foot, as announced in the General Orders of the 26th of August last, is cancelled.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 22, 1819.

The Quarterly Returns of Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, recommended for transfer to the Honorable Company's Service, for the purpose of filling Non-Commissioned Staff, and Minor Appointments directed to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, by Circular Letters addressed to Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regts. on the Bengal Establishment, bearing dates the 6th June, 1815, and 27th March 1819, Nos. 795 and 4031, are to be discontinued until further Orders.

Their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir Thos. Hislop, and Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir C. Colville, will be pleased, with reference to the Circular Letter from the Adjutant General's Department His Majesty's Forces dated 3d April, 1819, (No. 4013,) to issue the requisite instructions for discontinuing the transmission to their Head Quarters by His Majesty's Regiments on the Madras and Bombay Establishments, of the returns adverted to in the former part of this Order, until further notice, shall be promulgated to His Majesty's Forces in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 23rd December, 1819.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

24th Foot.—Ensign Donahoe, from date of Embarkation, for 6 Months, to proceed to Madras, on his private affairs.

27th Foot.—Ensign Eliot, from date of Embarkation, for 3 months, to visit Calcutta, on his private affairs.

87th Foot.—Captain Goste, from date of Embarkation, for 18 months, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th December, 1819.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of enjoining that Officers in Command of His Majesty's Corps in India, on every practicable occasion, avail themselves of the present favourable season for Exercise and Drill.

As it is an object of importance to have a perfect sufficiency of Officers present with their Corps on such occasions, Officers Commanding Regiments will regulate their transmission of applications for leave of absence accordingly.

Commanding Officers are further enjoined to encourage by every means in their power according to circumstances and situation, all sorts of useful occupations, manly exercise, and diversions amongst their men, and with the same care to repress every species of slothful idleness, and tendency to intemperance.

The Commander in Chief finds it necessary to explain for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Army in India, that when thro' ill health they find it necessary, or convenient to retire from the service, and to dispose of their Commission, or Commissions (as the case may be) they must take care to have the necessary Papers transmitted to Head-Quarters, for the purpose of having their resignations accepted before their state of infirmity be such as to bring their applications within the description of death bed documents. The latter are in every way so injurious to a Corps, that His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces has most pointedly forbidden their being accepted in any case.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

(None)

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Dec 27	Fattelmair	Arab	Mahomed	Muscat
27	Hooghly	British	J. T. Lamb	London
28	Governor Patric	British	W. P. Bresley	Batavia
28	George Crutenden	British	J. J. R. Bowman	Batavia

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 26	Malabar	British	J. F. Longlands	Bussorah	Oct. 17
28	Cornwallis	British	K. Graham	Calcutta	—
28	Sylph	British	C. Wright	Surat	—
28	Ramapoe	Arab	Nacoda	Bussorah	—
29	Eliza	British	J. Hay	Calcutta	Aug. 23
Dec. 2	Bhawanev	Arab	Dawood	Bancoat	—
4	Mahomed	Arab	John Laird	Calcutta	Oct. 5
6	Turrow	Arab	Nizamodeen	Peziadroog	—
6	Jane	British	O. R. Williams	Madras	Sept. 25
7	Isabella	British	F. Signall	Calcutta	Sept. 28
7	Charlotte	British	J. Stevenson	China	Aug. 29

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th instant, the Lady of Thomas Barlow, Esq. of a Son.

On the 28th instant, the Lady of A. Mactier, Esq. of a Son.

On the 28th instant, Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a Son.

On the 28th instant, Mrs. S. D'Anselme, of a still-born child.

At Agra, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Captain Ralph H. Sneyd, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, and Commanding the Agra Nijeeb Battalion, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 17th of August, the Lady of Captain Robert Arding Thomas, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 23th instant, William Graham, Esq. greatly esteemed and regretted for his many amiable qualities, particularly by those who have been in the office with him for many years. Mr. Graham was nearly thirty years in the employ of Messrs. Palmer and Co.

On the 16th instant, Mr. Richard Hutton, Free Masseur, aged 52 years.

On the 17th instant, Lieutenant J. A. Johnstone, aged 25 years.

In Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's Camp, at Mhow in Malwah, on the 20th of November, 1819, Captain John William Edgington, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, most deservedly and sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Bombay, on the 5th instant, Mr. J. Caldwell, of H. M's ship Minden.

END OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

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